BRITAIN'S WAR OF 1896.

THE SIMULATED BOSTILITIES DE-TWEEN RIVAL FLERTS.

The Annual Manuavres of the Chansel as-Reserve Squadrons-Conditions of the Problem-The Forces That Were Enraged and the Objects Atmed At-Dark Nights and Mists Favor the Skilfull Victor

The British naval manosuvres for the pres ent year are over, and the contest in strategy and tactics between the two Admirals pitted against each other has been decided. The of ficial verdict on the results and the steps leading to them will come in due time, but meanwhile the upshot of the mimis war is per feetly clear.

The general character of the aperations to be undertaken was officially set forth at the outset as "the watching of one fleet in port by the cruisers of another fleet lying in rendezvons at a chosen anchorage, so that no opportunity may be lost of bringing the first fleet to action, or of ultimately defeating the object it has in view." This purposely vague utterance was intended to be only preliminary; and when the time came for declaring war, or saying "go," certain special conditions affecting the fleets were made known to the Admirals commanding. The time fixed for the

duration of the war was a little over five days. The two rival forces were the Channel Sanadron, under Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, and the Reserve Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Edward H. Seymour. The principal station of the former was at Berchaven, in the southwest of Ireland, and of the latter at Milford Haven, in the southwest of Wales. Shortly before war was declared each side was divided into two parts, the Channel Squadron into Fleet A, at Berchaven and Fleet B at Dublin Bay, and the Reserve Squadron into Fleet C at Milford Haven and Fleet D at Torbay. The composition of these four fleets was as fol-

Fleet A .- Berchaven-Battle ships: Hajestic (flag), Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Repulse, Reso-lution. Cruisers: Natad, Sirius, Apollo, Thetis, Tribunc. Forth, Severa. Smaller vessels: Speedy, Har rier, Hussar, Spanker, Destroyers and torpedo boats: Decoy, Handy, Lightning, Salmon, Sunfish,

Dragon, Janus, Boxer, Bruizer, Daring.
Freet 11.—Publin Bay—Battle ships: Magnificent
(flag), Blenheim, Hermione, Charybdis, Cruisers:

officially, or by the conditions of the problems bonds, none, hearing, summy, summy, louins, loare, Bruiner, Baring.

Fieer I.—Indulin Bay—Battle ships: Marminent (flag.), Bienheim, Hermione, Charybdis, Cruisera Breit, Benheim, Hermione, Charybdis, Cruisera Breit, Benheim, Hermione, Charybdis, Cruisera Brothen, and torpedo boats: Blart, Bunters, Sanper, Ferret, Contest, Lynx, Banabee, Hasone, Hasard, Destroyers and torpedo boats: Blart, Bunters, Sanger, Ferret, Contest, Lynx, Banabee, Hasone, Hasone, Fleet C.—Sufford Haven—Battle ships: Alexandra (Truisers) Australia, Galaces, Banaler vessels: Leta, Piblenia, Rendow, Elinburgh, Colossua, and Sultan Cruisers; Australia, Galaces, Banaler vessels: Leta, Piblenia, Piento, Piblenia, Piblenia, Cruisers; Australia, Galaces, Banaler vessels: Leta, Piblenia, Piento, Piblenia, Cruisers; Australia, Galaces, Banaler vessels: Leta, Piblenia, Pibl

in the day, and would continue five days and eight nours, or till 8 o'clock on the morning of the sixth day thereafter. At that time Fleet A was at Berchavan, under Vice Admiral Lord W. Kerr, and Fleet B at Kingstown, the extremity of Dublin Bay, under Rear Admiral Powlett, arranging to cooperate with it. Fleet C was at Milford Haren, under Vice-Admiral Seymour, and Fleet D at Torbay, under Rear Admiral Wilson, arranging to cooperate. But neither B nor D could be got ready to put to sea for forty-eight hours. This inability and also the strength of Fleet B was supposed to be unknown to Admiral Seymour, although he knew of the existence of Fleet B at Dublin. Lord W. Kerr did not know anything about Fleet D nor the general strength of the Reserve fleet for an entire size.

Spoke being the stronger, was to draw Fleet C out of port and defeat it, but when Fleet A heard of the existence of Fleet D, then its purpose became that of preventing the junction of C and D until it had been resulting the junction of C and D until it had been resulting the junction of C and D until it had been resulting the junction of the manner of the preventing the junction of the manner of the preventing the junction of the time silved the prevention of the p

where Fleet A might pass in pursuing. At dawn the fleet ran into a thick mist, which caused a slackened speed, but presently the fog lifted and the Cornwall coast was seen on the port hand. Land's End was passed at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and at 8 in the evening Torbay was reached, and junction formed with Fleet D, wholly without molestation.

evening Torbay was reached, and junction formed with Fleet D, wholly without moistation.

Thus one important success had been gained. The next was to reach Lough Swilly on the north coast of Irelard, whether in order to find safety there or to relieve that friendly station on an otherwise hostile coast. It will be recalled that Fleet D was to be ready for sea forty-eight hours after the declaration of war, that is, by midnight of Sunday, July 26. The interim was therefore filled up by study of plans and by assiduous scouling. The English coast was friendly to C and D, except Portland, at the exreme east, and there were signal stations at Falmouth and there were signal stations at Falmouth and the Lizard, which reported Lord Walter Kerr's presence, passing eastward, with a part of Fleet C. Again, scouts were sent to the Scilly Islands, off Land's End, where it was expected that Fleet A would be lying in wait, although it could be defeated by C and D, unless previously joined by B. Meanwhile, on Saturday at midnight, Admirals Sevmour and Wilson opened their sealed letters of instruction, which were to give them new information just twenty-four hours after the declaration of war. Their plans having been formed, promptly at midnigat of Sunday, Fleets C and D left Torbay and steamed down the channel.

Turning now to what A and R had been about, we find that at noon of Friday Lord Walter Kerr, at Berchaven, got his orders to prepare for hostilities, as war would be delared at midnight. One hour after noon-three divisions of scouts were under weigh, with orders to hurry toward Milford Haven, to see what Fleet C was doing. The distance is nearly 200 miles, and it was a question whether the fastest cruisers could get to that point in the eleven hours before midnight. It appears from the account that, what with the distance to be run and the bad weather, none of Fleet A scruisers saw Fleet C get out; but the fast lestreyers were also in service, and at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a telegram came from Admiral Powlett

lestroyers were also in service, and at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a telegram came from Admiral Powlett of Fleet B at Kingstown that one of them, the Boxer, had seen Admiral Seymour's fleet leave Milford Haven and go southward. At once Fleet A got away in pursuit; but it need hardly be said that its chaswas hopeless, as Fleet C had then a start of fifteen hours, besides a shorter distance to go to Torbay.

fifteen hours, besides a shorter distance to go to Torbay.

Looking at this initial step, it may not seem quite clear what Lord Walter Kerr hoped to accomplish by remaining at Berehaven so long after the declaration of war. But it may be presumed that he naturally regarded it as impossible to perform the first purpose assigned to him by the Admiralty, that of drawing out Fleet C from Milford Haven, unless Admiral Seymour should remain there to be drawn out. Again, it must be remembered that he did not officially, or by the conditions of the problem, know about the existence of Fleet D at Torbay, although, of course, the current news told him that such a fleet had been heard of there. Still, even then he did not know how long it was to be there, because it was only on Saturday at

in torpedo boats, and it was thought that he might airendy have sent them thither, assuming that this would be the course taken by Fieets C and D, in order to put out of action as many of the hostile battle ships as possible so that when Flaets A and B arrived at Louch Swilly their battle aquadrons would no longer be strong enough to prevent C and D from entering the harbor. Hence it was determined to take the longer course weat of Louch

be strong enough to prevent C and D from entering the harbor. Hence it was determined to take the longer course west of Ireland.

Then arose the question what course Adsmiral Seymour would probably take. If he should go up through the frish Channel, he would go up through the frish Channel, he will be squared where they had been they had had been they had had been they had had been they had their signal to they had been they had their signal to them having been sent through their had been they had their signal to them having been sent through their had been standing on and off since 9 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The inference drawn from that hews a head of him and had preferred to take a course that they had been the had been the would be the had been the would be recommended there at you can be a wou

two traits in his dispositions seem to be promptness and sound judgment. He was right in starting away from Miliford Haven the moment war was declared, right in going to Torosy, right in leaving there the moment Fleet D was ready, and right in policy thereafter to avoid his more powerful adversaries, and with a spurt at the end to beat them at the finish in entering the coveted port. On the other hand, it is only fair to say that his problems were fewer and less difficult to decide than his adversary's, being perhaps purposely made so, to offset his inferior force.

Lierd Walter Kerr's information, also, was made less complete at the outset than Admiral Seymour's, and he remained at Hereithan the season of the season of the hand started thence at once, it is doubtful whether he would have prevented the juntion of C and D, considering the distances involved. Indeed, it is quite natural that the Admiralty, even if they would have preferred to see him make the effort to attack C at once at Milford Haven, and afterward to try to stop the junction of C and E, hals so calculated times and distances as to make even this last very difficult of accomplishment without dilatoriness on the part of Admiral Seymour. It was natural that having arranged for manequives to last during five days the chances were made small for putting an end to them at or near the outset.

As events actually turned out, a very interesting set of operations was completed, and since the slower and less powerful side won, there will be opportunity when the official reports are completed to suggest exactly how this happened, and how, if in any way, it might have been prevented. One thing already clear is that the weather conditions favored the victor, and that, too, not only at Milford Haven, where it turned out to be a matter of minor consequence, but at Lough Swilly, where this element became of perhaps declaive importance.

There were a few casualties during the operations, and among them was the death by

portance.

There were a few casualties during the op-There were a few casualties during the operations, and among them was the death by drowning of Engineer Good, who fell overboard, and that of Lieut. Warren, who immediately jumped to his rescue and lost his own life. But the chief reflection that suggests itself is one of congratulation that with so much manœuvring in night and fog, and especially at Lough Swilly, where so many ships, divided into two bodies, acting under different instructions, were in close proximity, no collision or other source of dieaster occurred. In this respect the year's manœuvres were most fortunate, and it is only just to say that not only good luck but good seamanship must have gone to the result.

HEALTH BOARD RULES TENEMENT Court Won't Interfere When It Says "Get

The application of Max S. Meyer, owner of half of the property 82 Columbia street, to enjoin the Board of Health from evicting the tenants from the rear house, which it was doing as a preliminary to removing the rear tens ment as detrimental to the public health, has been denied by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court. Meyer did not attack the constitutionality of the Laws of 1895 under which these rear tenements are being condemned and removed, but he denied the right of the Board to order the tenants to get out before a judicial decision had been given condemning the rear tenement. The premises had not been indicially condemned when the injunction was applied for, but all the tenants in the rear house, eight families, had been directed by the Board to remove.

"I think," says Justice Stover, "that the motion for a preliminary injunction must be is constituted the authority to pass upon the condition of the property and to determine its sanitary condition. In doing this it is per-forming a judicial act, and that act ought not to be interfered with by the injunction

saminary condition. In doing this it is performing a judicial act, and that art ought not to be interfered with by the injunction of this court, unless it clearly appears that the Board is without jurisdiction.

"An examination of the papers in this case shows a condition calling for the fair exercise of judgment, and it does not appear that the conclusion and determination of the licalth Department was not one fairly deducible from the evidence. This statute is one to be enforced under the police powers of the State, and while some of its features appear to be arbitrary, and the proceeding summary, yet, with the provision for compensation, and with the rights of the property owners so well guarded, no lasting or irreparable detriment can come to the property owner, and the public health demands that the provisions of the law should in all cases where it is once determined that they apply, be summarily and rigidly enforced. If, however, an appeal to the court is to be taken in each instance, and a hearing to be had as to whether or not the premises are in a condition to justify the action of the Board, the court becomes the arbiter of the question, and the object of the statute is defeated. It was the intention of the statute to place all responsibility of the inspection and adjudication as to the condition of the premises with the Board of Health; and, so long as they have facts sufficient to give them jurisdiction, the court will not interfere, even though upon the same state of facts, if it were the preper judge of the circumstances, it might come to a different conclusion from that arrived at by the Board of Health."

FROM ONE PRISON TO ANOTHER.

Three Alleged Burgiars Rearrested on Their Release from Snake Illi, The butcher shop of Frederick Mett at 116 Kent avenue, Williamsburgh, was forcibly entered and robbed by three young men a month ago. The police accuse Henry Ackett, Joseph Guzman, and Charles Newman of the crime. After the robbery the three men went to Jersey City. Two hours later they were arrested for disorderly conduct and each was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the Snake Hill penitentiary. Mett reported the robbery to the police and said he recognized the voices of Acket and Guzman on the night he was robbed. The prisoners were liberated from the penitentiary yesterday and were rearrested and taken to Williamsburgh. They will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day.

Alderman Keegan Complains that There Is

Too Much Street Sprinkling Alderman Keegan of Brooklyn visited the office of the Commissioner of City Works in that city yesterday and complained to Deputy Fielding of the scarcity of water in Bay Ridge and

Fort Hamilton. "Why," said the Alderman, "I know of sevwhy, said the Aderman, I know of several cases where working men who could not get drinking water have been forced to drink beer to allay their thirst in this weather. I think the scarcity of water is due to the great amount of sprinkling that is being done daily in the Bensonhurst district and adjoining places."

Mr. Fleiding promised to put a stop to the sprinkling if he found that it was practised to the detriment of the district.

Locked Up for Beating Policy.

George H. De Wint of 609 Palisade avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of dealing in policy. Detective Holderer had auspected him for some time of being engared in the business, and picked him up about noon after he had received and booked a number of plays. The gigs, first numbers, capital saddles, and the money for them were all in the prisoner's possession. He was locked up.

Septenced to Beath for Wife Murder. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10 .- At Canton, St. Lawrence county, to-night, Frank Conroy was convicted of murder in the first degree for having killed his wife, Kate, at Ogdensburg in May last in a fit of jealous rage. Justice Russell sentenced him to be put to death during the week ending Sept. 28 at Dannemora.

The Weather.

The barometric conditions remain nearly the same over the country, with a stationary high pressure over the Southern States, and a general depression over the lake regions. The warm wave remains unbroken, although cooler weather prevailed yesterday over the southern part of the lake region and in the Northwest,

gion and in the Northwest.

The atmospheric humidity was much lower yes-terday in the States along the middle Atlantic and New England coasts and over the great lakes. The weather in this city was fair. Highest offi-cial temperature 91°, lowest 77°; average humidty. 55 per cent.; wind generally southwest; aver-

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bu-reau recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

9 A.M. 1847 744 6 P.M. 1841 12 M.M. 1847 807 9 P.M. 1851 9 P.M. 1847 807 12 Mid. 817 WASHINGTON PORRCAST FOR TUESDAY. For New England, generally fair; continued warm vesterly winds. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Kew

Jersey, and Delaware, generally fair and continued warm weather; southiresterly winds. For the District of Columbia and Maryland, cooler in the morning, followed by high temperature in the afternoon and evening; fair; southwesterly winds. For western New York, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunder storms on the lakes; fresh and brisk southwesterly winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair in south-ern, local thunderstorms followed by fair in northern portion: warmer in northern portion; fresh to brisk

FOR SUBMARINE WARFARE.

BOLLAND TORPEDO BOAT BEADY FOR LAUNCHING.

Naval Experts Confident that It Will Prove a Success-It May Cause a Revolution in Naval Warfare-Method of Working the Boat and Attacking the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10,-Naval experts express the opinion that the aubmarine torpedo coat now being constructed by the Government at Baltimore will be a succers. France has been the only other power to attempt the building of a boat of this type; but so far her constructors have met nothing but failures, and the hope of constructing one which would be of value in war time has almost been abandoned. A French architect new acknowledges however, that the Americans seem to have selved the problem, and that in the Holland boar on the ways at Baltimore and about ready for launching they have designed a vessel which may cause as great a revolution in naval war fare as the Monitor during the war period. The Holland boat is the result of years of experiments with plans and designs submitted to the Navy Department by inventors. If the boat is a success, the Government will at once begin the construction of three others based on the same designs and having the same general dimensions. The most remarkable feature of the vesse

is her capacity for salling far below the sur face of the water at a speed of at least eight knots an hour and of remaining below as long as necessary to carry out her purpose. The depth to which she can descend would permit of her running well under the bottom of the heaviest draught battle ships, and still having thirty feet of leeway between her and the ves sel's keel. Her torpedo outfit is not only al most as deadly as that of the Cushing or Ericsson when she is running below water, but or the surface she would also be capable of ex cellent service with vessels of this type. The method employed to cause the descent of the craft and regulate the depth to which she goes a simple, although novel, and apparently will work without danger to those on board. When in action nothing will be seen of the ship. She is supposed to pick out a ressel for attack. dive below, and make for her, occasionally, perhaps, coming to the surface just long enough to permit the commander to make sure of his course. When within a few feet of the enemy she is to let go several hundred pounds of the highest explosive under the bottom of the vessel, back away, and run until a safe distance has been reached, when she will again come to the surface. The crew will consist of probmen and machinists. The fighting tube will be the only part of the ship visible when it is necessary for her to rise from below, and this so small that no machine gun or rapid-fire five pounder could hit it once in a thousand shots. Besides, it is protected with five inches of Harveyized steel, and any shot striking it would glance off. The only danger that the vessel would be subject to is from the torpedoes of other vessels. These, it is thought by the experts, she could readily escape from by tortuous courses under water, where, when sixty feet below, she would be safe from any attack.

The boat is so constructed that if the power for working the engines should give out she can remain below as though at anchor until power has been again generated. The mechanism is so arranged that there are half a dozen ways for her to rise to the surface in case of accident. In the event of a serious breakdown to her steaming apparatus, especially when to come to the surface would mean capture, she can stay below and wait until repairs are effected or the enemy gets out of the way. These are the things claimed for the boat, and every one at the Navy Department is confident of their accuracy. Some time late in September the vessel will be ready for trial, and will probably make her first trip in the Chesapeake Bay from the yard of the Columbian Iron Works, where she is building. Secretary Herbert is watching the progress of work on the boat with evident interest, and hopes to show that a trustworthy boat of this character has been developed during his administration, and that another deadly weapon has been added to the naval defence. On her first trip under the water there is not likely to be a rush on the part of officers to conduct it. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, under whose bureau the beat is building, may have something to say in selecting the crew, and if he does Commander Charles S. Sperry of the New York Navy Yard will be ordered to command the vessel. Commander Sperry was on the Board that selected the Holland type and he Board that selected the Holland the Board that selected the Holland the Board that selected the Holland the Robert than probably knows more about such craft than probably any other officer in the navy. He is willing to any other than the work and is the choice of Mr. Mr. Hichborn. It will remark the work and is the choice of Mr.

six-knot speed. If he can accomplish this and fire a torpedo or two at the same time, there will be no question of the boat's success.—In general appearance the new fighting machine closely resembles a great Whitehead torpedo on whose back has been placed a hood in the shape of an inverted brat. Forward of this hood is a vertical fin extending to the bow, and above is the smokestack. She can proceed in three ways—light, level with the water, and completely submerged. In any position the kiel remains level with the surface of the water. When light she will displace 115 tons of water, with the hood and upper part of the hold liust pseptiar above the water, and when level with the water, the smokestack and upper part of the hood alone emerging, the vessel will displace 135 tons. The motive power of this strange craft consists of a bolier beated by petroleum; three triple expansion engines, each turn ing a screw; three dynames mounted on the screw shafts, and finally the accumulators. It is the extent of this motive power that constitutes the superiority of the Holland boat over any of her class yet designed. The necessity of returning to nort to sharge the accumulators and the small amount of electrical energy which they can store up reduce to narrow limits the radius of operation and the speed of French submarine boats.

The methods of working this unique ship are strange, and the first dive she takes will be an uncertain trip for those navigating her. When she is about to go under the surface, the smokestack is first housed and the top covered over. This can be quickly and easily accomplished. The engines are kept going at full speed, the rudders are nut over, and down—she goes to the required depth, still maintaining an even keel. Under the contract with the Government the time necessary to get the vessel ready to immerse ought not to exceed one minute when navigating level with the water the fire should be extinguished, the cover placed on the chimney, and the beat in readiness to go below in thirty seconds. H

on board. The movement of the water which forms ballast is calculated to counterbalance such changes.

The light scantlings of the Holland boat are believed to be sufficiently strong to allow the beat to navigate at an extreme death of sixty-six feet without fear of deformation. There is a afeguard against descending too low. It consists of a diaphragm which will be subjected to the pressure of the surrounding water. When the pressure goes beyond two atmospheres the diaphragm is displaced and establishes an electrical contact and sets in motion a pump for the freeing of the water ballast. Besides this apparatus, the beat will have other means of preventing undue submersion. Weights of several nundred pounds may be let go instantly, or the reservoirs of compressed air may be put in communication with the water ballast and the latter expelled in a way short time.

The beat will be furnished with an apparatus which ordinarily previous boats have not had for sighting. It consists of a telescopic tube energing above the surface and laving at its elitemity a prism. When the boat navigates under water and this tube is completely shut up the inventor thinks he can pursue a straight course by means of a triangular-shaped float towed astern and acting on the vertical tiller. The air for the small crew that is to work this boat is to be supplied by reservoirs capable of stowing up large quantities, and should it by chance run low while the vessel is submerged a fresh supply can be secured by a pump sucking in the air by means of an India

What is

Practically Perfect Preparation Children's **Complaints** CASTORIA

rubber tube, terminating in a flask, floating on the surface of the water.

The hood forward contains the commander's quarters and the auparatus for guiding the boat; amidships is the smokestack, and aft are the manholes communicating with the exterior. The upper part of the hood is protected by plates of Harveyized steel 5.9 inches thick, and 1.9 feet high at the place where the hood and buil join. This thickness of steel is supposed to protect the hood from rapid-fire guns. Forward the sides of the hood are plerced with light holes, so that the commander can see his course and watch the snemy when the boat is running flush with the water. Her armament will consist of two torpedo tubes, one forward and one aft, which will discharge automobile torpedoes with great rapidity. She will be able to carry five loaded torpedoes.

BROOKLYN NAFY YARD ACCIDENT A Board of Inquiry Will Investigate and

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- While Navy Department officials have as yet obtained only the most meagre details of the Brooklyn Navy Yard casualty no doubt exists that some one has been culpably negligent of duty, and that the Board of inquiry's investigation of the occurrence will result in the court martial of at least one officer high in the service. The earliest information of the accident came to Acting Secretary McAdoo on Sunday at noon in the following telegram from the com mandant of the Navy Yard: BROOKLYN, Aug. 9 .- At 8 last evening caleson dry

dock No. 2 slipped from groove, Instantly filled. Calsson capstred and sank, Ericsson's bow baily stove in; otherwise apparently uninjured. mandant's barge badly injured. Dock injured. Apparently no further serious damage. Examining by information by mail when obtainable. The only conceivable way such an accident

could have been brought about, according to the experts here, is that the water in the caisson was permitted to escape into the dock, which luckily was empty at the time, and in this condition a slight swell or rising tide, taking advantage of the caisson's unwarranted buoyancy, lifted it from its groove, where it is ordinarily held in place by the pressure of the water out side and by its own weight when filled,

empty is found in the fact that it immediately capsized when released. The sudden rush of water at twenty-five feet head into the dock, it one will be held strictly accountable for letting the water out of the enison.

The department is at a loss to account for the failure of Commodore Sicard to send auditional details to-day, and he has been asked to be more

details to-day, and he has been asked to be more definite at once.

Commodore Matthews, chief of yards and docks, will be recalled from his summer tome at Newport, and ordered to investigate the accident. The new injury to the Ericason is one of along series which prevented the rawy from utilizing her services in the two years since her completion, and which have already given her the name of the unincklest vessel in the navy. She broke down so often on trial trips that they had to be abandoned.

SCORCHER TITUS FINED. The Fast Bicyclist Overhauled by a Brook.

lyn Policeman.

Frederick J. Titus, who has a record and who is one of the hundred or more who claim to be the fastest bicycle rider in the world, was before Justice Steers in the Grant Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with scorching on the cycle path. He was arrested while speeding with E. M. Rooney of 84 Greenwich avenue, this city. Two cycle policemen caught Titus and his companion. Rooney was also arrested, and the men were locked up in the Parkville station until Titus pledged a dis-mond ring he had won at the World's Fair at Chicago as a racing prize as security for his ap-pearance in court.

"We had Murphy here a short time ago," said "We had Murphy here a short time ago, said the Magistrate. "I suppose you could not al-low yourself to be outdone by him, Titus?" "I could do him at any time," answered the cyclist. "Scorching is an epidemic now. I might as well plead guitty." The Justice fined each of the men \$5.

Three Brooklyn Police Sergeants May Be Made Captains.

It is expected that Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn will fill the three vacancies that exist among the Police Captains to-day. It is probable that the Commissioner will take the three men whose names head the eligible list. According to an official of the department who is in a position to know, Sergt. Knipe, now in command of the Canarsie district, will be made a Captain and sent to the Coney Island precinct; Detective Sergeant Baidwin, the second on the list, will be sent to the command of the Canarsie station as Captain, and Sergeant Burford, now in charge at Hath Heach, will go to the Flatbush precinct. When the promotions are made it is likely that a number of the Captains will be transferred.

There was no quorum at the meeting of the Aldermen's Greater New York Committee yesterday, and the meeting was adjourned until the second Wednesday of September. The Committee on Plan and Scope met and decided on its report for the permanent organization. It will suggest the following officers: John P. Windolph of New York: Vice-Chairman, Dr. John L. Feeny of Richmond: Secretary, David Van Noetrand of Queens, and a clerk to be appointed at \$5 a day for each meeting. The report suggests the appointment of seven committees on legislation, finance, adseven committees on legislation, finance, a ministration, judiciary, executive, miscellance things, and charter. The committees will made up of representatives of each of the con-

Professional Bridegroom Gets One Year. George Meyer, the man who is said to have married fourteen women, pleaded gulity of bigamy before Judge Cowing in the General bigamy before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to the nententiary for a year. Meyer told Judge Cowing that he could recollect marrying only two of the women, and that he was drunk when he did it. He sad just completed a year's term in the nententiary when he was arrested on Saurday. He pleaded to the indictment filed on the completit of Josephine Kraus, a servant, of 347 Park avenue, who was wife No. S. Noze of his wives was in court when he was sentenced.

CAMPAIGN CLUB OUTFITS.

THE SPECTACULAR ELEMENT IN THE PRESENT CANVASS.

Not Much Novelty of Besign Shown Not by the Manufacturers Ontific Which May So Made to Fit Any Opinion The McKinley Hat and Suit-The Emblems.

It is yet, perhaps a little early to estimate now far the spectacular element is going to enliven this campaign. A Park place manufac turer of uniforms and paraphernalis for political clubs says that he has already four hundred men and women making picturesque outfits for enthusiastic partisans, and displays a bewildering variety of their products, even he speaks disparagingly of what has been done compared with what he expects to do. And the leading middlemen, who are more prominent in public knowledge than the manufacturer, and possibly better informed than he on popular requirements, are emphati in their averments that the campaign is not yet opened, so far as they are concerned Nevertheless there is enough in evidence now to give a satisfying idea of the sartorial and symbolic gauds and horrors-particularly the latter-likely to be seen cavorting up and down the land during the next thirteen weeks.



To find distinctive differences between the miforms prepared for the opposed parties one must look at their details, their general effects being about the same. Nothing has yet been adopted by either party, and by tacit under standing relinquished to it by the opponents, either in uniforms or emblems. And it is per haps difficult to make any new combinations of the three colors, red, white, and blue, and the two metallic tints, gold and silver; and still more embarrassing, no doubt, to find ways of arranging them in which they shall afford a readily comprehensible expression of such an intangible and clusive thing as an economic principle. There are zouave, infantry, satior, marine, and possibly horse marine uni forms, or, to put it more accurately, garments suggestive of such uniforms, and among them are infinite variations in the proportions and disposition of the colors employed; but whether this shall glorify the cause of gold, or that grace the outward seeming of the silverites, or vice versa, depends wholly upon the

that grace the outward seeming of the silverites, or vice versa, depends wholly upon the untrammedied caprice of purchasers. Nothing is inappropriate to either side.

One of the most distinctive uniforms shown is the Continental, but it is not new and its popularity is problematical. A Continental uniform, with chrome yellow facinars and black its dominant tint, may convey a sentimental idea of respectability, but, like a great many very respectable things, is a trifle lepressing, particularly when displayed upon a wire form which doesn't fill it and makes it look as if bagging loosely around an emaciated ghost.

There are coats, with and without capes, made of gold-colored or silver-colored olicloth, very showy to look at, but as they are heavy and absolutely impervious to air, atrociously uncomfortable things to wear.

As for emblems, inventive genius has not yet, apparently, set itself to work on their production. There are canes, enclosing little flags, to be sprung out and fluttered, an old device: the spear-heads, which have no significance here, whatever they might bear to the Matabeles: brooms, with and without torches, which are neither new nor pretty, and battleaxes, which are neither new nor pretty, and battleaxes, which mean nothing except in Long Island City. Capes there are, of bruilant metalic olicloth, the proportions of which are, in some instances, supposably 1 of gold collar which show 1 of sliver collar and 16 of gold cape, so the symbolic character of the combination is indeterminate and bewildering.

There are also brilliant red capes, but it is hard to imagine who will be likely to want them, unless the Anarchists or the Salvation Army elect to take part in the proceedings.

There is a little distinctive novelty in the Nameleonic McKindey but which is offered in Army elect to take part in the proceedings.

There is a little distinctive novelty in the
Napoleonic McKinley hat, which is offered in There is a little distinctive novelty in the Napoleonic McKinley hat, which is offered in very light felt, of various colors, for 35 centas Beyond that, the headgear is little different from that worn in preceding campaigns-caps of the national colors, and helmets—except that the "isors of the caps and the bodies of the helmets are silver or gold surfaced. The range of prices is as comprehensive as the styles and materials are various, going from it cents for a jaunty little polo cap, up to \$3 for a solid metal helmet of nickel or brass, in which one might boil soup after the campaign. The manufacturer says he has a corps of inventive geniuses whose think tanks are already under very high pressure, and he hopes, with their aid, to speedlily bring out something really new, surprising, appropriate, and strikingly effective for each side. Also ne will be glad to receive suggestions from anybedy upon whom the country's urgent need may project respensive ideas in that direction. But thus far, this being pre-eminently a campaign of words, he is sompelled to resort to words, sewn and embroidered upon breastplates—which go with any sort of costume or uniform—to indicate to the beholder's eye which go with any sort of costume or uniform—to indicate to the beholder's eye which go with any sort of costume or uniform—to indicate to the beholder's eye which go with any sort of costume of uniform—to indicate to the beholder's eye which go with any sort of costume of uniform—to indicate to the beholder's eye which go with any sort of costume of uniform—to indicate to the beholder's eye. When selves for inspection. So there are red, white, and blue breastplates, severally bearing unon them in contrasting colors such familiar names and phrases as "McKinley and Hobart." "Bryan and Sewall." "Prosection and Sound Money." "16 to 1. no Compromise," and so on. A duck or familiar names and phrases as make the publican club suit up to \$6 for a McKinley suit, which is Na soleonle throughout, with blue coat, yellow triumed, white knicker

RISKED HIS LIBERTY; LOST IT.

Big Otto, Bargiar, Ventured Back to New York-Got Fourteen Years, Otto Schaefer, alias Big Otto, who was convicted of burglary in the first degree last week was sentenced yesterday to fourteen years in was sentenced yesterday to fourteen years in States prison by Judge Cowing in the General Sessions. Schaefer on Dec. 8, 1894, with two companions named Henry Peters and Rudolph Hoenig broke into the house of Isidor Adramovich at 140 Norfolk street, and after chloroforming the entire family, stole \$890 worth of Jewelry. The police learned that Big Otto's mistress was wearing one of the rings and the police began a hunt for him. He fied to the West, however. Peters was caught, convicted, and sent to prison for eleven years. Big Otto broke his leg in Chicago and returned to this city to get his friends to help him. He was arrested in Madison Square Park by a Cantral Office detective.

The State Civil Service Examiners. ALBANY, Aug. 10. - The New York State Civil Service Commission has appointed Harold N. Saxton from the eligible list as an examiner in Saxton from the eligible list as an examiner in its department. Mr. Saxton is a native of Otsego county and a graduate of the State Normal School at Buffale and the Columbian University Law School, Washington, D. C. He has been connected with the United States service in various departments for eight years, two of which he has been an examiner in the United States Civil Service Commission. He was a candidate at the compelitive examination for chief examiner held last year, and passed such examination with high marks.

The work of the Civil Service Commission has increased to such an extent that the Commission has found it necessary to secure additional help in its examination of the department.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE If you wish to save money, NOW IS THE TIME.



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is confort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual discontinuous and the significant of the second significant content of the second significan case, but simply to a constituted condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual discase, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrupof Figs stands highest and is most largely dand gives most general satisfaction.

NOT A QUESADA BABY, MATRE. Editie Oirl with Corn-silk Hair Disputed for in the Court.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Jean de Quesada to secure the infant female child called Silbia Miller from Mrs. Mary Gannon of 242 East 122d street, rame up be fore Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday. The husband of Mrs. Gannon, a laboring man, took turns with his wife in fondling the child in court while waiting for the case to be called. The hair of the child is the color of corn silk and it has blue eyes.

The plaintiff says that her husband is Carlos de Quesada, son of the Cuban General; that he is expected to join her in a few days, and that she desires to have the child when he returns. She is a short woman of slight build, wearing eyeglabses, and is about 30 years old. Her counsel, Oscar Hochstadter, explained to the court that as the marriage had been clandestine his client had left the child with a midwife until she should be ready to take it, but without any intention of surrendering the child. When the mother went to get the child from the midwife. Mrs. Schmidt of

child from the midwife. Mrs. Schmidt of Seventy-eighth street near Fast End avenus, the child had been given away, and the lawyer said that only after great difficulty was it finally learned where the child was. He said there could be no doubt that the child belonged to Mrs. de Quesada and if that were so the law was clear that the mother was entitled to the child.

Lawyer R. J. Haire, who appeared for the Gannons, said that the child does not cloud to Mrs. Quesada. He said that the child mother was a Mrs. Silola Miller, who had reducible all claim to the child. He presented the following certificate which Mrs. sannon had received with the child from Mrs. sehmedt:

Mrs. Silola Miller, being duly sworn, dersee and

Mrs. Silids Miller, being duly sworn, says that she is the mother of Silbia Mi I hereby give to Mrs. Gannon to adopt, able to support it, and I hereby give to non the child, and I waive all rights an Sworn to this 21st day of February, 1896, George G. Isaac, Commissioner of

"But they have not produced this Mrs. Miller," said Lawyer Hochstailer.
"There is no evidence to show that Mrs.
de Quesada is the mother of the child, said
Lawyer Haire. "The fact is that less January
my client saw an advertisement in a newspaper offering the child for adoptic. Mrs.
Gannon had no child of her own, so she called
Mrs. Schmidt, who, had advertised the on Mrs. Schmidt, who had child. It was finally arranged non should take the child; w non should take the child; which she did an seb. 21, with the paper surrendering the rights of Mrs. Miller, the mother of the child. Now we contend that there is a Mrs. Miller, and that Mrs. Quesaid is after the wring shid."

"As there is a dispute as to the matering of the child, I will have to refer the care at that question," said the Judge. "I will dire that the case proceed speedily before the stehaster pher of the court."

BINGLE TAXERS STAY IN JAIL

Chancellor Nicholson Releases Only One of DOVER, Del., Aug. 10.-Chancellor Nichelson

delivered his decision to-day in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by the single tax advocates who are in fail. All the prisoners were present during the reading of the decision, except Samuel Melville, who is sick in jail, Edward Ridgely and Benjah Watson, ounsel Edward Ridgely and Beniah Watson, consel for the town, were also present. Cottee for the single taxers was absent.

The Chancellor decided that in the case of W. H. Keevan, the town Alderman, Peter Lacopez, erred in placing the amount of the and set on the margin of the docket instead of noise body thereof, and that his commitment was therefore defective and he was discharged. In the case of the remainder of the petitivenest if motion for a writ was denied and the presences were remainded.

The prisoners were accused of subcreasing The prisoners were accused of subtressing gatherings in the streets without having obtained licenses.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S WIFE HERE.

She Arrives in This Country for Viste-All Quiet at the Islands. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.-Mrs. San ford B. Dole, wife of the President of the line a lange public, arrived here yesterday by the stramet Peru from Honolulu. At the Occidental listel last night she said : "All that I can say regarding is an afairs is that everything is quiet. There is some whole ing to tell. Mr. Dole is swell and a state leaving he was starting for one of the other islands on a little vacation trib who is a probably enjoying now. My vest first is a probably enjoying now. My vest free is a first to see my nephew, Guy T benefit attending the Williams College. Afterward visit in Williams College. Afterward visit

In Williams College. Afterward New York and Boston before returned Arraigned in Court in Wet Clothes, but

Either impelled by a desire for elevaliness of to escape the heat, Michael Haipe years, of 172 Madison street, perinto the fountain in Rutgers to morning. Although he kept his enjoyed his bath immensoly caught by Policeman Sauer of street station.

When he was arraigned in the F-Court with his clothes dripping with his clothes dripping of stations. The world have discourage bathing in the cast deserved praise in one sense investigation his opinion, so he discharged him or Murket

Sun Council of Improved Order of Red Men. SARATOGA, Aug. 10, The grant of the Improved Order of I State will open their three days morrow with a public needing. Hall. This evening, in Congression was held, when the degree was conferred upon about chiefs. Delegations are arriving and it is probable that several thand agraws will be present to par exercises to morrow.

A War Veteras Found Bend in an ifpen Lot Thomas J. Pittman, a war to grant i reals old, was found dead in a let a Penn street, Williamsburgh, 1 man lived at 308 Broadway, weeks had been fil.

BIRTH marks are often and sometime-distance matologist Wood orthogram and all facial blemush a sad permanently. 187 W. 42d st. 2